

China Mail

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DOLLAR

WEEK

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

MONDAY, MAY 31

TO

SATURDAY, JUNE 5,

EVERY DAY

A

DOLLAR DAY

THOUSANDS

OF

BARGAINS

FROM

ALL DEPARTMENTS

SEE WINDOWS.

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MEN'S TIES

MEN'S HANKIES

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GREAT EXPLOSION.

CANTON'S POWDER PLANT BLOWN UP.

A MILITARY PLOT?

Russian Munitions Also Go Up In Smoke.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, May 30.

Investigation has revealed that the explosion and fire which on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock completely destroyed the Canton Government's powder plant at Whampoa was of incendiary origin. Three people lost their lives, and more than 60 were badly burned or injured by missiles sent flying through the air.

In addition to the destruction of the powder plant, which is near the Whampoa Military and Political Academy, a great quantity of military stores and munitions, recently received from Vladivostok, were destroyed, and the wharves on which these stores were housed were damaged by fire.

The authorities, who have established the fact that the disaster was due to an incendiary plot, declare that undoubtedly the conflagration was planned by agents of the armies of the north in the hope of crippling the Nationalist Government in the conduct of its Northern campaign.

At first there were wild rumours in the city that the Communists had blown up the powder plant, but these are entirely discounted now, for it would be even more disastrous for the Communists than for the Kuomintang if Wu Pei-fu were to be victorious in his campaign against the Canton Government.

The explosion was heard and felt only mildly in Canton, but resulted in a severe shock at the Canton Christian College.

CAPTAIN BETTS.

HIS CAPTURE BY CHINESE BRIGANDS.

NEWS FROM THE SPOT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Yunnanfu, May 20.

A further outrage has been perpetrated by well-known brigands, Capt. Betts, of the American Legation, Peking, being the victim.

Capt. Betts having paid a visit to Yunnanfu, in connection with the Famine Relief work, left the city with an escort of two soldiers travelling via Tongchuan, Chaotung, and Sui-fu, but was captured by brigands about three days out, and having been bound, was carried off to the hills.

Word was sent to Tongchuan, and the local militia was sent out in pursuit, and a battle ensued in which several brigands were killed, and, according to some reports, Capt. Betts was released; but according to other reports, he escaped in the confusion.

He, however, got safely to Tongchuan, and is now proceeding on his way, none the worse for his experience.

As Capt. Betts stands six feet, five inches, it must have been a very painful experience, since resistance is hopeless; these bandits being well armed, and no doubt, under ordinary circumstances, Capt. Betts could have accounted for a good many bandits unarmed.

It is reported that he has recovered most of his belongings, and also \$2,000 worth of medicines which accompanied him, have been recovered, but there are losses of other goods.

Capt. Betts was, in confinement for about two days as far as can be ascertained, and it is fortunate that such a speedy release was effected.

Strangely enough, this road was reported clear of brigands only a few days previous to Capt. Betts' departure, which shows how active these gentlemen are when it suits their purpose, and one wonders whether they had information regarding his journey.

I hear little of the capture and ill-treatment of Chinese, but it is certain that they are many.

ON LARGER SCALE.

OBSERVANCES OF KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A CHINESE PROCESSION.

Last year it was found impossible owing to bad weather conditions to hold the ceremonial parade which usually marks observance of the King's Birthday. This year, weather permitting, the parade is arranged to take place on a larger scale than ever, the venue being changed from the Hongkong Cricket Club ground to Happy Valley to allow of more freedom of action and fuller effect.

A unique feature of the King's Birthday observances in the Colony will be "fish lantern" procession (organised by well known Chinese) in the evening.

The Happy Valley Parade commences at 9 a.m. and will last for about fifty minutes, some 2,000 in all taking part. No spectators are to be allowed inside the Hongkong Jockey Club race track but the Jockey Club have placed at the disposal of the public the Grand Stand and members' enclosure.

The Hongkong Club stand has been reserved for the use of members of the Councils and Heads of Government Departments, Lady Clementi and party will be accommodated there.

The Tramway Co. are co-operating by running cars every two minutes from the Post Office to Happy Valley between 8.10 a.m. and 8.50 a.m. General traffic arrangements are that vehicular traffic proceeds via Praya East, Percival Street and Wong Nei Chong Road and return via Morrison Gap Road and Queen's Road East. Passengers will alight from cars at the main entrance to Grand Stand.

The following units will be represented at the parade: Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 1st Bn. The East Survey Regiment, Detachment Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment and the Hongkong Mule Corps. There will be approximately 40 officers and 1,800 ranks—a battery of Pack Artillery and two 4.5 Howitzers.

After the arrival of H.E. the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, who is to take the salute, the Union Jack will be broken and His Excellency will inspect the troops. The Royal Salute will be fired by the battery and this will be interspersed at the 7th, 14th and last rounds by the feu-de-joue of the Chinese.

The remainder of the day will be observed as a public holiday.

Other Observances.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clementi will be present to lunch at the Hongkong Club which is open to members' wives and their lady friends from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. From 11.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. a band will play in the Main Hall and at noon the King's Health will be drunk. The specially arranged tiffin follows.

There will be no Government House Ball in the evening but H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi will hold a reception there, commencing from 9.30 p.m.

The correct civilian dress for the occasion is white mess jacket, white waistcoat, black tie, stiff or soft fronted shirt, white gloves and miniature medals.

The following will act as A.D.C.'s (Capt. Steele, M.C. is in hospital): Capt. Dowbiggin, Capt. Swinton, Capt. Brownjohn (Royal Engineers), Capt. Bloxham, and Lieut. Seare (of the East Survey). Capt. Foster (Private Secretary) also two A.D.C.'s representative of the Indian contingent.

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"RED" OR NOT?

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE ARRESTED.

BORODIN IS SILENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, May 31.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Wu Te-chen, who, a month ago was Canton's chief of police, was arrested after General Chang Kai-shek's soldiers had surrounded his home in Kung Wal Road. Wu Te-chen is now confined at the headquarters of Chang Kai-shek's bodyguards, and though the nature of the charges against him have not been given out officially it is said that the arrest resulted in alleged trafficking with the northern enemy. The military nature of the arrest, and the fact that Canton police were not concerned in the capture, are taken as evidence that the supposed offence is of a military or wartime character, for in regard to those offences a state of virtual martial law now exists.

Li Chang-tat, the present chief of police, put into office by General Chang Kai-shek after Wu Te-chen was ousted a month ago, has no comment to make. Wu Te-chen's dismissal from office was followed (a day later) by his manifesto designed to disarm the anti-Hongkong strike pickets, and at the time was thought to indicate that General Chang Kai-shek was a "Red." The pickets, by the way, are not yet disbanded.

At the last moment yesterday M. Borodin, Communist High Adviser to the Canton Government, cancelled his engagement to speak at 3 p.m. at the Canton Christian College. An attack of illness, brought about by the heat, was given as the cause for not speaking. M. Borodin did not speak at nor appear at the memorial mass meeting held to commemorate the Shanghai shootings of May 30 of last year.

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College.

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CHINA AND FOREIGNERS.

DOES NOT WANT THEM.

Gloom, dense and impenetrable, has descended upon Peking's foreign colony, says the "United Press" correspondent in Peking in a message to the "Osaka Mainichi".

To-day as never before it is being forced into the consciousness of every foreigner resident in Peking that China does not want the foreigner, has not wanted the foreigner in the past, and will not want the foreigner in the future.

China likes foreign inventions, likes many foreign ways, but does not like the foreigner himself. She accepted the foreigner under pressure and with reluctance, and now she is exerting a counter-pressure of her own.

This is the feeling which is manifest on every side in Peking at present. Part of the present depression is of course due to the breakdown of government and business relations—thing which is bound to cause a gloomy view on the part of foreigners and Chinese alike. But it is generally felt that the matter goes much deeper than surface difficulties: that to-day, as never before even in times of definite anti-foreign stress, the fundamental Chinese antipathy to the "outside person" or *waiye-ren* has become manifest.

Anti-foreignism is not nearly as manifest in China as many dwellers abroad may imagine from occasional sensational happenings. Un-foreignism seems better to express the situation as evident in Peking at least. It is not so much that the Chinese feel violent distaste for the foreigner: that might be overcome through improved understanding. It is more that there seems something deeply provincial in the Chinese which makes him inevitably drawn only to his own folk.

Most travellers who have visited China only briefly will oppose this view. After Japan, for example, China seems to be the epitome of cordiality, frankness, friendliness. Hotel "boys" are always smiling, everyone wants to oblige. The fact that there is always a financial string attached to this kindness is largely lost sight of in view of the fact that so little money will buy so much service in China.

It requires a period of residence to bring to one's notice the factors which to-day are momentarily at least, so prominent in Peking. But even a visitor here at present can see the mask removed.

Courtesy is a rarer article here just now than it ever has been in the memory of old foreign residents. Shopkeepers, forced to hide most of their valuables in fear of marauding soldiers make scant effort to please even the most open-handed foreign buyer. When Chinese residents themselves are in fear of their very lives they are not apt to overwhelm their unidentified foreign guests in the city with assurances of personal security.

The recent arrival of the Shantung soldiery in and about Peking has put the final cap on a situation which had been growing increasingly tense. It is the general view that the Kuomintang or Nationalist soldiers were good, that the Fengtien or Chang Tso-lin soldiers were fair, and that the Shantungites are very bad indeed. Hasty and poorly disciplined recruits for the most part, they include some of the worst elements in Shantung province and so long as they remain here every foreigner in Peking will be uneasy—though less uneasy than his Chinese neighbours.

Trains, when they run, are full of these soldiers, joy riding for their own pleasure and neither paying for passage nor respecting the reservations paid for by other passengers. Travellers who avoid the trains by motoring are subject to all manner of stoppages, illegal taxes and even personal violence. And when, as seems inevitable, some major instance of assault upon a foreigner occurs, the foreign Ministers have no one to whom they may make effectual protest.

Almost no foreigners are coming into Peking. Day by day one or two or several leave, not to return. The Chinese pressure is still gentle, but it is having its effect.

MEN AND WOMEN
equally benefit by the use of Pinkettes, for these dainty little laxatives quickly banish constipation, bilious attacks, vertigo, sick headaches, purify the breath, clear the skin.

You will be surprised how quickly a tiny dose of Pinkettes will restore your appetite, your good humour, your general sense of physical well-being, if you are troubled with disordered liver or inertia of the intestinal tract. Chemists sell them, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99 Kiangsu Road, Shanghai.

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

MR. G. H. STITT.

RETIRE FROM SHANGHAI BRANCH OF H.K. & S. B.

The "North-China Daily News" of May 29 pays a tribute to Mr. Stitt who has retired from the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

"While Shanghai has taken a regretful farewell to many old residents during the present year, it is impossible to feel that any departure for the Homeland from this port can be more deeply felt as a personal loss than that of Mr. G. H. Stitt, the manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

While Mr. Stitt has had a long residence in the Far East, he is anything but an old hand in Shanghai, yet it is one of the greatest compliments that could be paid to such a man—that of the general regret of the community upon his departure. The fact stands out that in the few years he has been here, Mr. Stitt has fully entered into the spirit of the life of the community, and his ability, courtesy and kindness of disposition have endeared him to all whom he has met.

The Bank's Irishmen.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has been fortunate in the Irishmen who have entered its service. Sir Thomas Jackson, of course, leads that wonderful group of far-seeing bankers and financiers, and Mr. Stitt will occupy a foremost part in it. He was born near Dundalk, and 20 years later, in 1885, entered the service of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in London. For four years he was in the London office, and was then sent to Hongkong where he remained until 1891. Then there was service in Japan until 1896, when he was transferred to the Straits, where he remained until 1909. From there he again returned to Japan first to Yokohama, and for seven years he was in charge of the bank's office in Kobe. In 1921 he came to Shanghai to succeed the late Mr. A. G. Stephen, who then went to Hongkong as Chief Manager.

It is easy to understand how trying the years from 1914 onwards were to an exchange banker. When war broke out in 1914 there could be nothing but uncertainty as to the course of events in the monetary world, and then when Mr. Stitt took charge in Shanghai the spectacular drop of the tael began. It played havoc with many people, and was undoubtedly a difficult position for him, but Mr. Stitt's work during this period that ensued showed him as banker of the first order. He had always the sang froid in face of such troubles which is essential to success.

A Keen Racing Man.

Mr. Stitt, as a typical Irishman could not have proceeded on such a career as his without combining in it a vast interest in the Turf. Those who were with him in Peking have a strong recollection of his work in racing there, while coming nearer to home he did an equal share of racing in Japan before he was in Shanghai. A mare of his was Del Monte, which after he had sold her won the Emperor's Cup. Then in Shanghai he and Mr. Stephen had a joint stable for three years and several important races were won by this partnership. In 1923 Cock o' the North was favourite for the Champions here, but got only third place, although it won the Governor's Cup in Hongkong. Perhaps, however, a more important part of Mr. Stitt's contribution to racing in the Far East is the fact that in the time he has acted as Steward of different clubs, these including Penang, Yokohama and Singapore, while for three years he was chairman of the Shanghai Race Club.

Public Services.

In Shanghai we have also to think of Mr. Stitt's services to the community in other aspects. He has served on many committees, was chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce in 1922, and a year ago President of St. Patrick's Society, besides having to preside at innumerable meetings and functions at which his bonhomie and diplomacy were very greatly welcomed. He arrived here just before the old building of the bank was demolished, and his tenure of office included such events as the laying of the foundation stone of the new building, and then the actual opening ceremony. With this transition period and subsequent development, his name will always be associated.

For the past two years Mr. Stitt has been the senior member of the foreign staff of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. It is 41 years since he joined the service, by far the greater part of which has been spent in the Far East. So his retirement is well-earned, and when he and Mrs. Stitt leave on the Blue Funnel s.s. "Antenor" to-day, they will take with them the best wishes of all their friends not only in Shanghai but in other ports in the Far East. On returning home they intend in the first instance to reside in Berkshire.

THE FINANCE BUREAU.

MILITARY DEMANDS ON SWATOW.

Swatow, May 16. The Finance Bureau has presented the Chamber of Commerce with a demand, couched in rather truculent terms, for an immediate loan of \$600,000 for the purpose of financing the "expedition to the north," says the "North-China Daily News". The Chamber has undertaken to find a third of that sum, but it is likely that it will not be allowed to call a halt there, but will have to yield to further gentle pressure. Among the many expedients that are being used to find funds for the voracious military maw is an addition of 20 per cent. to our electric bills, the proceeds to be paid over to the government. This levy is being applied to all towns in the province which enjoy the luxury of electric lighting.

The local Kuomintang—and its satellite strike organisations—came out on the 15th with the intimation of a great demonstration to be held on the 18th in support of the general strike in Britain, and a message purporting to have been wirelessed from a Russian steamer in the harbour to London, welcoming the strikers as fellow-fighters in the great battle-line against imperialism. If they had been a little more up-to-date in their information, they would probably not have rushed into print. The next day's papers contained the news of the calling off of the strike, and we shall probably hear no more about the demonstration; and there will be one holiday less for the labour unions and the schools.

The greatest configuration that the port has known took place on the night of the 15th. It broke out among a lot of squatters' shanties near the bund, and, fanned by a strong east wind spread with great rapidity, attacking first a three-storey block of ten bongs which in less than an hour was ablaze from end to end, and passing on devastated, four other blocks of equal size and a great number of the smaller shops and units clustered about the sea front. The number of shops and bongs, big and little, which were absolutely gutted must be well over a hundred, and very little of the contents was salvaged. It came to an end in a few hours simply because the wind was blowing towards the sea, and there was nothing left to burn. Had the wind been in another direction, there seems no reason why a considerable fraction of the city might not have been burned down. The municipal motor fire-engine was promptly on the spot and worked valiantly, and was well seconded by other hand-worked appliances; but the dimensions of the fire were quite beyond their power to control, and they could only prevent it spreading at one or two points. It is remarkable that very few casualties have been reported; I have heard of only two killed, an old man and a child. The shanties among which the fire broke out are on reclaimed land belonging to Jardine Matheson & Co., and one of their godowns fronting on it had a very narrow escape, the building next to it being completely burned out, and its door and window shutters being charred black. Messrs. Bradley & Co.'s long alongside of it seemed also for a time to be in danger. The agent of Jardine Matheson has more than once protested to the authorities about their allowing squatters to settle on this land, on account of the danger of fire, but in vain. Possibly now they may begin to see reason in the actions of the unreasonable foreigner, and clear away this and many other similar danger spots throughout the city. But it is a pity indeed that experience should have to be so dearly bought.

H.K. HOTEL RESIDENTS.

May 22.

Mr. B. Albright Mr. Lu Lim Look & Mr. J. V. R. V. party.

Albomado Mr. A. S. K. Mac-

Mc C. F. Anderson Donald

Mr. E. Anthon Mr. C. E. Malone

Mr. F. A. Auton Mr. Mr. W. C. Marlow

Mr. Robert Blair Miss M. Marston

Mr. C. A. Bowes Mr. F. J. L. Meyer

Mr. L. Charlesworth Mr. W. Millard

Mr. A. N. Cohen Miss R. W. Milward

Mr. C. W. Cumming Mr. C. J. Nahm

Mr. F. Edmondson Mr. J. Mr. & Mrs. J. G. New-

Dickinson Mr. J. Mr. & Mrs. J. G. New-

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S. S.	TONS	FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"MIZARORE"	8,715	6th June	Marseilles, London, R'dam & A'werp
"NAGPORE"	5,283	7th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,314	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th June	Marseilles & London
"JEYPORE"	5,318	6th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	8,128	10th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PADUA"	5,907	10th July	Mile, Uden, R'dam & A'werp
"KASHMIR"	8,986	22nd July	Spore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay
"KANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,083	21st Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London
"KASHMAR"	9,065	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,916	16th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & London
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

S. S.	TONS	FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"TAKADA"	6,948	8th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANGHAI"	6,954	8th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,908	11th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMDA"	5,018	18th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

S. S.	TONS	FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"ARAFURA"	8,000	22nd June	Malta, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port
"ST. L'LANE"	4,500	3rd July	Bang, Flury Bay Island, Town-
"TA NDA"	5,466	20th Aug.	ville, Brunei, Sydney and
			Melbourne

The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cubu, Kolumbangan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	TONS	FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"KARMALA"	9,083	1st June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,002	24th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"SANTHI"	4,714	15th June	Moji and Sasebo
"TILAWA"	10,908	12th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe,
"TALAMDA"	5,018	19th June	Flury Bay, Walhwei & Kobe
"SHIRALA"	8,128	26th June	Flury Bay, Walhwei & Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	1st July	Moji and Yokohama
"SEIRABA"	8,128	6th July	Moji and Yokohama
"TALAMDA"	8,128	9th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	12th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	15th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	18th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	21st July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	24th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	27th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	30th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	9th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	24th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	27th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	6th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	9th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMDA"	8,128	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SEIRABA"	8,128	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting on the carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD E.F.C.
by COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY
FOR PORTLAND, via KOBE, NAGOYA & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "WEST GAYLE" FOR MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU

SS "BEARCAT" 8th June

An sailing subject to change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail Overland Points in the U.S.A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, via Panama, Intercoastal steamer.

ADDRESS:

Room 24, Bank of Canton Building, 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Canton Agents: John Manners & Co., Ltd.

FAT LADIES NOT INDECENT.

CHINESE PAPER ADVERTISING IMPROPER DANCING.

The Chinese editors of the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," the "Shunpao" and the "Sing Shunpao" were charged in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on May 26 with the responsibility of having published indecent advertisements. Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuted for the police, whilst Mr. A. Covey and Mr. Kiang represented two of the defendants.

Inspector Conduit put in copies of the advertisements, with translations, these referring to dancing by naked women at "Paradise World." He said that he saw performances which led to the recent prosecution of "Paradise World." Women danced without any clothing. He had not seen a performance, since that prosecution, but after reading the advertisement he took it to refer to an identical performance.

Mr. Covey said an editor had to earn his living and it was essential that a newspaper should have advertisements. The editor was not responsible for drafting the advertisement or arranging the performance and he contended that the responsibility was on the person who paid for the advertisement. He further argued that the advertisement was no more indecent than those published in England 40 years ago drawing attention to fat ladies on exhibition. The Assessor (Mr. Martin).—Do you mean naked fat ladies? Mr. Covey.—No, not naked.

The Assessor.—Well, I expect most of us have seen fat ladies and there is no reason why there should not be such an exhibition; but there is a difference when ladies are naked.

Mr. Kiang submitted that there was a difference between the foreign and Chinese understanding of the word "naked." A woman might be wearing some clothes and still be described by Chinese as "naked." Even ladies who wore sleeveless dresses were said by the Chinese to be "naked."

Mr. Kuan (the Magistrate) asked the editor of the "Journal of Commerce" if he would accept an advertisement from a person who said that he had opium to sell, and was answered in the negative. Mr. Covey.—He would know that the sale of opium is illegal.

The Assessor.—And he ought to know that a show like this, with naked women, is an offence against morality. Anyone can say he has got to earn a living. We often have pickpockets here who say they have got to get a living and so they steal things, and when they do that they go to prison.

The defendants each were fined \$20.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "Benglo" are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after June 4 will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "City of Naples" are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after June 4 will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "City of Salisbury" are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after June 4 will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "City of Sasebo" are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after June 4 will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "City of Tamsui" are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after June 4 will be subject to rent.

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**W. & A. GILBEY'S
"SPEY ROYAL"
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

THE CHOICEST and OLDEST procurable.

Messrs W & A. Gilbey Ltd being the proprietors of Three Highland Distilleries are in a position second to none to supply the finest possible Scotch Whisky. "SPEY ROYAL" Scotch whisky has been matured for many years in their own Excise Bonded Warehouse, and has been specially stored in Sherry Casks.

Sole Agents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Phone Central 618.



Yes, Madam. We
Serv-ICE!

ICE that comes to you under sanitary conditions—Ice that is fit for cold drinks at all times—Ice as pure as your drinking water—such is the Ice that is manufactured by us.

May we send you a passbook.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

H O N G K O N G T R A D I N G C O.
Sole Agents
COLGATES
The Best
SHAVING SOAP
and
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM.

JUST ARRIVED

ELBSCHLOSS BEER

Sole Agents:

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Hongkong.

COME AND INSPECT
The best CAMERAS and BINOCULARS of the World
**GOERZ CAMERAS
BINOCULARS**
WE DO ALSO DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
HALL, LAW & CO., LTD.
Telephone C. 3217 30-32 Des Voeux Road C.

**FOR
ABSOLUTE
RELIABILITY:**

**MOUTRIE
PIANOS**

Latest Catalogue sent on request.

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.
Chater Road.

The China Mail

(Every evening except Sunday, Annual subscription, excluding postage abroad, H.K. \$36, payable in advance. Local delivery free.)

Overland China Mail

(The weekly edition of the "China Mail." Annual subscription, H.K. \$16. Including postage \$15, payable in advance.)

Published by

The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.

Printers & Publishers

No. 5, WYNDHAM ST., HONGKONG

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London Offices: — The Far Eastern Advertising Agency (London), Ltd., 22, Devonshire Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.I.

BIRTHS.

COLEMAN.—On May 25, 1926, at Malacca to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Coleman, High School, Malacca, a daughter.

GRIFFITHS.—On May 24, at New Ferry, Cheshire, to Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, a daughter.

GIBSON.—On May 17, at Hatton Nursing Home, Colombo, to Kathleen, wife of A. R. T. Gibson, Carolina Watawala, a son.

HASTINGS.—On May 26, at the Nursing Home, Syers Road, Kuala Lumpur, to Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, a daughter.

MACNAB.—On May 26, at Singapore, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Macnab, a daughter.

MACKINNON.—On May 9, at Colombo, to Mrs. L. N. Mackinnon, a son.

ROLFE-ROGERS.—On May 17, at St. John del Rey, Norwood, to Katherine, wife of R. G. Rolfe-Rogers, a son.

Hongkong, Wednesday, June 2, 1926.

HEART BREAKING!

That curse of administration everywhere—"the system"—has been indicted once more. Referring to the work of Dr. Pearce, late Medical Officer of Health, who left for Home on retirement on Saturday, Dr. Koch had some outspoken comments to make at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board. "It was very apparent that his years of work had done something to break Dr. Pearce's spirit. On coming to the Colony he had found how different were the duties of a Medical Officer of Health here compared with those at Home, or in any of our other Colonies for that matter. As he kept on, he hoped that some improvement would be made in the apportioning of his duties. I am certain that it 'clouded' his life a great deal. He had hopes of dealing with the sanitary problems of the Colony, and it was not his fault that his hopes were not realised. It was the fault of the system, and the fault should be eradicated by the formation of a General Board of Health. It is unfortunate that this disappointment should have cast a shadow over Dr. Pearce's official life."

The tragic tale of a broken spirit is no new one. Is it not almost immortalised in that fine book, "The Broken Road," which tells how a British official spent years and years in an aftermath of the strike.

For driving iron material into public pavements, five cobblers were fined \$3 each at the Kowloon Magistrate this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEATH'S TRIBUTE.

(To the Editor of the *China Mail*.)

Sir.—Your editorial columns have always brought out wisdom, truth and good reason, and as a reader I much value them. But it was a surprising turn of the tide that I find with your article "No Flowers" in your issue of last evening. Your subject matter is most exceptional and I was astonished to read the absurdity that was contained therein. We are in the full prime of civilisation and it is expected of us to show due respects to our own dead. We are human beings and bear a human soul, born with the spirit of love, sympathy and honour. Why should we look upon our departed as a flickering flame and our memories of them to be forgotten. Sending a wreath to our departed one is only emblematic of the living's memory and as a hope for the departed soul to rest peacefully and happily and as bright as the flowers indicate. Why should we do away with wreaths? You said it was a waste of money in purchasing a wreath, but you are mistaken when you come to create the impression that when you come across a lengthy list, such as the one in Sir Paul Chater's funeral, much money has been spent but you failed in the point that individually purchasing a wreath costs nothing very high to the sender who would on the other hand consider it a duty and even if a wreath costs \$5 it is immaterial to them. It is only in cases when a dying man expresses the wish that no flowers be sent to his funeral, then the request should be obeyed. Not even the nearest relatives have the right to append "No flowers" in a funeral notice. Requests for no flowers are very rare indeed. The eminent French actress Sarah Bernhardt when soon passing away expressed the wish that plenty of flowers be sent to her funeral and, in response to her desire a huge profusion of charming flowers was sent from thousands of her admirers.

You suggested that at a European's funeral, the pall bearers should be Europeans and not Chinese. Should there be a reform in this? In my opinion, I would say that such needs no reform, as it is the duty of personal friends to shoulder the coffin of their late friend for the burial ground, after removing it from the hearse. You must not dislike seeing coolies shouldering the coffin as it is their duty to do it being the hearse attendants. You should better blame the lack of manners and etiquette of our folks out here. One has the spectacle to see Admirals and Field-Marshal as pall-bearers at the funeral of a comrade at Home, and at other funerals eminent statesmen perform the same task. If in a place other than here the funeral of Sir Paul Chater would have been more impressive and one is most likely to see members of the Executive and Legislative Councils acting as pall-bearers to their departed brother Councillor. It was a shame that such was not evident the other day.

Yours, etc.,
"RESPECT."
Hongkong, June 2.

FOOD PRICES.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY FORMED.

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

Arising out of what was said at the last meeting, the Chairman at yesterday's Sanitary Board proposed names to serve on a Committee to enquire into the question of the general rise in the price of foods sold in the markets, and to suggest steps which may be possible to effect a reduction of those prices and report to the Board. The Head of the Sanitary Department, Dr. S. W. Tso and Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.

Dr. Koch seconded the motion being carried unanimously.

Reference was made by Dr. Koch to the departure of Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H. He had had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Pearce for 24 years and he had been a good friend all the time. Dr. Pearce was a very difficult man to know, for one had to know him a long time before one got at the heart of the man. He had the sanitary good of the Colony very much at heart.

All who attended the dinner given recently in his honour must have realised how heart-breaking the conditions were when he first came to the Colony, conditions to be found in no civilised country and not in some neighbouring Colonies. His work resolved itself into that of a senior sanitary inspector and all his hopes of dealing with the real sanitary problems of the Colony he had to resign. It was not his fault, if it was the fault of the system, a fault which should be

eradicated by the appointment of a really efficient General Board of Health.

Well versed in his profession

FILM COPYRIGHT.

LOCAL SUMMONS FOR INFRINGEMENT.

"THE KID."

A summons for infringement of copyright in connection with a film entitled "The Kid" was brought by the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., against the How Woo Company, of Hollywood Road, as distributors, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistrate this morning.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks was for the prosecution, and Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, for the defence, pleaded not guilty.

During the outlining of his case, Mr. Brooks read extracts from the Copyright Ordinance in support of the infringement and also referred to an Order-in-Council by which the scope of the copyright, which was an American one, was made applicable in Hongkong.

Mr. Butler, manager of the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., giving evidence from the witness box, produced an agreement by which his company, as owners of the Queen's Theatre, were alone entitled to show the film in Hongkong. He said it came to his knowledge by means of a handbill that the picture was going to be shown at the Kwong Chee Theatre, Yau Ma Tei. Witness wrote to the solicitors and as a result of a letter the picture was not shown. Last year, witness continued, the picture was going to be shown at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and at that time he was instructed by Mr. Ray (managing director) to put an advertisement, which appeared in the "China Mail."

In answer to a query as to who are the owners of the copyright, witness said that, by the rights conferred on them nobody else could show the picture. Sergeant J. F. Kennedy said that on instructions of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, he made inquiries at the Kwong Chee Theatre as to whether the film had been censored. He found six reels of the film with label bearing the name of the How Woo Company, Hollywood Road. Witness said he found the censorship card in order. It was dated May 15, 1924, and bore the name of the Queen's Theatre. Witness was unable to give the name of the owners as the card had been mislaid.

Mr. Leask mentioned that he had a copy of the card and the How Woo Film Corporation were put down as owners. Continuing, he said that the proceedings were entirely misconceived. He argued that in an infringement of this nature the owner was the only person entitled to bring proceedings. All through the English Act the owner was referred to, but the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., were only licencees. He concluded by saying that they had no right to bring proceedings in this Court and pointed out that there had been no wilful infringement. The picture bore the name of the How Woo Film Company and when they found they could not show it they sent it to Shanghai.

The case was adjourned for one week.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

At the Kowloon Magistrate this morning, a Chinese arrested for cutting trees was remanded for one week as another arrest was in hospital.

Inspector McWalters said that two Indian constables were escorting two men to the station when one of them grabbed at the policeman's revolver. A desperate struggle ensued in which the man had to be disabled with blows on his head with the truncheon.

eradicated by the appointment of a really efficient General Board of Health.

Well versed in his profession he also had a large fund of information, he was a man with whom it was a pleasure to talk and argue. In his dealings with the Board he was always courteous and never impatient. He and the speaker had had many a tilt on the Board and a little while after met to wash down any sting there might have been.

He thought it would be fitting that some record of their appreciation of his work should be recorded in the minutes and a copy forwarded to Dr. Pearce. He therefore moved "that this Board records its appreciation of the valuable services performed upon it by Dr. Pearce during the time he was Medical Officer of Health." Dr. S. W. Tso seconded, adding this appreciation to that voiced by Dr. Koch.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Members present were Dr. A. G. M. Seaver, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. J. C. Macgown, Col. Baylan, Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Dr. S. C. Ho and Mr. R. A. D. Forrest (secretary).

MAGISTRACY ITEMS.

FEATURES IN MORNING CASES.

A POLICE CHASE.

A Chinese pantry boy on the a long chase from the Wing Lok Street wharf yesterday when he was suspected by a detective of carrying opium. He was eventually stopped by an Indian constable with six taels of prepared opium in his possession.

The man was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistrate this morning and fined \$1,000, or six months' hard labour.

An Incurrigible Rogue.

"This is your fourth conviction for stealing: you are an incorrigible rogue," said the Magistrate in sentencing another youth to four months' imprisonment for the theft of shoes.

Evidence in the case showed that defendant and another man were observed to be walking in Centre Street carrying the shoes and were stopped by a detective. One of them promptly bolted and made his escape, while the other was seized in the act of running away. The arrested man later took the detective to the shop from which the shoes were stolen and the articles were identified by the shopkeeper.

Serious Charges.

Two rattan workers were each charged separately with harbouring unmarried girls and removing them from lawful custody. The complainant in one case was a fisherman, the father of a girl of 15. The other girl was alleged to have been enticed from the home of her aunt. Hearing was adjourned until Friday afternoon.

Drunkenness.

C. M. Payne, a building foreman, who was recently fined for being found drunk and incapable, was again in Court on a similar charge.

Defendant related his "sorrows" consequent on being without work and promised to behave himself in future if he was let off this time. He was asked to pay a fine of \$10, or fourteen days.

Followed a Clue.

Smart amateur detective work was disclosed in a case before Major Willson where it was stated that a man who lost a quilt from a verandah followed footprints left by the thief along the verandahs of five houses and caught him sleeping with the quilt over his body. The thief was given three weeks' hard labour.

THE TEMPERATURES.

LOW RECORD FOR JUNE.

On Tuesday, June 1, between 2.48 p.m. and 3.05 p.m. the temperature fell from 75.0 degree to 68.5 degree (the lowest on the record for June: Beating the previous record—on June 10, 1896, by 0.4 degree). The relative humidity in the same interval increased from 67% to 91%.

At 2 a.m. on June 2, the temperature fell still lower, to 68.2 degree. This will probably make June 2 the coldest June day on record, the previous lowest mean daily temperature in this month having been 72.1 degree on June 13, 1896. These low temperatures are due to an anticyclone which formed over China on May 29, began to move eastward on May 31, but slowed down and strengthened on June 1. Very exceptional conditions for June.

RAINFALL RECORD.

AT BOTANIC GARDENS DURING MAY.

Date	Inches
1st	0
2nd	0
3rd	0
4th	0
5th	0
6th	0
7th	0
8th	0
9th	

COAL CRISIS.

GRAVE NATIONAL PERIL FEARED.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 1.—A debate on the coal crisis was initiated in the House of Commons by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader. He emphasised that the situation was fraught with grave national peril. The House must endeavour to make some practical contribution to the solution. He criticised the Government's handling of the crisis, especially the withdrawal of the subsidy, and declared that money must be found to put the coal industry on its legs. The problem which future Governments would have to face would be that the only complete form of co-ordination in the coal pits was nationalisation (Labour cheers).

Legislation Urged.

Mr. D. Lloyd-George, the Liberal leader, urged the Government to introduce forthwith legislation for the reconstruction of the coal industry.

No Political Control.

Mr. S. Baldwin, Prime Minister, said he was willing to resume negotiations at any moment, but he was unwilling to pledge the taxpayers' money indefinitely to support this one industry, nor would he be forced by the stoppage to take political control of the mines. Whatever settlement was ultimately reached probably some Government assistance would be necessary. The Government was prepared to do that, but, pending a settlement, he was unable to say what the form or amount of the assistance would be. "No Government could compel a settlement, but the moment there was the first glimmer of a temper for negotiations the Government would do its best to assuage the differences and asperities and see fair play. It would undertake any necessary legislation." Primarily the future depended on the statesmanship of the two parties to the dispute, for no force imposed on reluctant men could bring a lasting peace.

Speech of "Despair."

A Labour amendment to reduce the Vote for the Ministry of Mines on which the debate arose, was defeated by 252 votes to 108.

Mr. Philip Snowden (Labourite) said that he had never listened to a speech with such hopelessness and despair as he had heard the Prime Minister that evening. He (Mr. Snowden) was of opinion that the only solution to the deadlock was action by the Government itself.

POSITION OUTLINED.

Government's Liberty of Action.
(British Wireless Service.)

Rugby, June 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour leader, asked what was the present position in regard to the coal subsidy.

The Prime Minister referred to the letter addressed to the Miners' Federation on May 22, stating that it would be impossible for the Government to hold open beyond the end of the month the offer of a subsidy of £3,000,000. He said that as this letter had elicited no response the Government must reserve to itself complete liberty of action.

Paralysing Effect.

Later, when the House went into Committee of Supply on a Vote for the Mines' Department, Mr. MacDonald again raised the question of the coal stoppage. In view of the paralysing effect of the stoppage upon great national industries, he urged that the Government could not afford any longer to stand aside.

Desolating Conflict.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the Liberal leader, declared that there was nothing left but for the Government to act. He referred to a letter written by Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, in which Mr. Smith said that he would not accept any wage reduction before the reconstruction of the coal industry, and that he was willing to take the logical conclusions of reconstruction, but that he wanted to be assured first that the economic conditions of the industry rendered a wage reduction essential before he accepted a wage reduction.

Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the Prime Minister should take action on the basis of the Coal Commission's report—that he should introduce legislation for the purposes of reconstruction of the coal industry, and should set up a Wages Board. He believed that that would bring this desolating conflict to an end.

Mr. Baldwin's Reply.

The Prime Minister, in replying, declared that the proposals which had been made by the Government for a settlement of the dispute, and which the coal owners and the

DRUG TRAFFIC.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHINA.

"SCENE" AT GENEVA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Genoa, June 1.—Great Britain is poisoning the world with its drugs" exclaimed Mr. Chu, the Chinese representative on the League's Advisory Committee on Opium.

Sir Malcolm Delvingne said that Great Britain had complained that 200 kilograms of morphine and heroin had been sent to Shanghai from Germany, the Chinese Government certifying that these drugs were intended for medical purposes in the Shanghai hospitals, whereas they were destined for other usages, and, in spite of Great Britain's representations in this connection to the Chinese Government, the consignment was released.

This brought Mr. Chu's exclamation above-mentioned. He protested excitedly against the alleged attack on his Government, adding that the anti-British feeling in China was increasing daily.

M. Bourgeois (France), presiding, cut a lively incident short and announced the ten interval.

PORTUGAL.

PERSONNEL OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Coimbra, June 1.—The revolutionary provisional Government comprises:

Major Ochoa, Minister of the Interior, Commerce, and Foreign Affairs.

General Gomes Costa, Minister for War, the Colonies, and Agriculture.

Major Sabescadas, Minister for Marine, Finance, and Justice.

DANISH FLIGHT.

BOTVED REACHES TOKYO AT LAST.

(Reuter's Service.)

Tokyo, June 1.—Botved, the Danish aviator, completed his flight from Denmark, arriving at Tokorozawa, north of Tokyo, at 11.08, from Osaka.

He probably will be returning shortly, flying via Siberia.

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Mr. Lloyd-George, the Liberal leader, declared that there was nothing left but for the Government to act. He referred to a letter written by Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, in which Mr. Smith said that he would not accept any wage reduction before the reconstruction of the coal industry, and that he was willing to take the logical conclusions of reconstruction, but that he wanted to be assured first that the economic conditions of the industry rendered a wage reduction essential before he accepted a wage reduction.

Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the Prime Minister should take action on the basis of the Coal Commission's report—that he should introduce legislation for the purposes of reconstruction of the coal industry, and should set up a Wages Board. He believed that that would bring this desolating conflict to an end.

Mr. Baldwin's Reply.

The Prime Minister, in replying, declared that the proposals which had been made by the Government for a settlement of the dispute, and which the coal owners and the

FOREIGN PIGS.

CAUSE OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

DEFINITE EVIDENCE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Rugby, June 1.—Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Guinness, Minister of Agriculture, addressing the Council of Agriculture in London, stated that the important discovery had been made that the new outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Scotland was traceable to foreign pigs imported for curing at British curing factories. He said:

"There have been seven outbreaks of disease in the vicinity of a bacon factory at Carlisle, and they are all traced to virulently infected carcasses of pigs brought from Belgium through Holland. Apart from the carcasses at Carlisle we have another case of infection at Carlisle, and a shipload, including infected carcasses, has arrived at Leith. An embargo has been placed on the landing of that cargo, and it has been sent back to the port of origin."

"We have long suspected that foot and mouth disease must be brought to this country by foreign meat and especially offal. For the first time we have obtained definite evidence. It must be remembered that at the Ministry of Agriculture we have no machinery in an ordinary case for inspecting meat cargoes at ports, but now that we have traced back this outbreak I think that it is absolutely imperative that we should take action to minimise the risk. At the same time this matter raises issues of great importance, affecting foreign countries as well as ourselves, and I must get the approval of my colleagues to any action which may be taken."

FRENCH "ACE."

(Havas Agency.)

Paris, June 1.—The flight of Pelletier D'Oisy to

Tokyo is likely to be resumed after June 7.

HUMAN CHAIN.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAVED AT SEA.

STEAMER RAMMED.

(Reuter's Service.)

New York, June 1.—A tanker rammed and sank the steamer "Washington Irving" running between Albany and New York.

Six hundred passengers were

rescued. There were no serious

injuries, but a number of women

fainted.

The crew of the steamer, who were very cool, formed a human chain by means of which the women and children were lowered to the lifeboats, whence they were picked up by other ships which rushed to the scene of the disaster.

AMERICA'S "BURDEN"

FAST GROWING DISLIKE ABROAD.

PRESSING DEBT CLAIMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

New York, June 1.

Mr. Addipre Ochs, the principal owner and publisher of the New York "Times", who has returned from a three week's visit to Europe, on being interviewed, advocated the cancellation of war debts and the dedication of the sums concerned to the furtherance of permanent peace.

He declared that Americans were returning from abroad "with an impression that we are not liked and the feeling is growing so fast that it eventually will become a burden."

Mr. Ochs attributed the dislike of the European conception of America as "a very wealthy nation pressing them to pay debts that we ourselves know they can never

ONLY A WATER POT.

LEADS TO MORE COMMUNAL RIOTING.

INDIANS INVOLVED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Rugby, June 1.—A very trifling incident arising out of a Mohammedan touching a Hindu's water pot led to a communal riot at Halishahar, 25 miles from Calcutta. The mill hands belonging to both communities indulged in free fighting with sticks and stones. Twenty of them were seriously injured.

Calcutta, June 1.

The house of Samuel Johnson, brother-in-law of one of the principal State witnesses in the trial of the Italians Sacco and Vanzetti, who were sentenced to death for the murder of a cashier in 1924, was blown up by dynamite this morning.

Johnson and his family were not injured.

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"CHINA MAIL" SPORTS PAGE

EPSOM DERBY.

TWENTY STARTERS LEFT FOR TO-DAY.

CHANGE IN BETTING.

Swift and Sure Now Second Favourite.

The greatest classic of the Home turf, the Derby (1½ miles), will be run at Epsom to-day.

Twenty names are left in, out of an entry of over three hundred, but there may be minor changes before the result comes through just before midnight to-night.

A feature which catches the eye is the absence of Steve Denohue from the list of riders. Steve won on Manua last year, bringing much joy to Shanghai and to Mr. Henry Morris's friends in Hongkong.

In the latest betting, which arrived this morning, it will be seen that Coronach has lost the place of "second favourite." Swift and Sure being slightly ahead.

"Local" agents are, I hear, accepting bets at the cabled prices. At this distance, I have no advice to offer, except that 6 to 4 seems much to short a price for Colorado. A few days before the 2,000 Guineas, Colorado ran fourth, in five, in a trial. Still, his Guineas' victory was quite conclusive.

"PATROL."

Latest Betting.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 1. The latest betting stands at:—

Colorado, 6/1 taken and offered. Swift and Sure, 7/1 taken and offered.

Coronach, 7/1 offered, 8/1 taken and wanted.

Lex, 10/1 taken.

Apple Sammy, 18/1 offered, 20/1 taken.

Pinglis, 28/1 taken and offered.

Cimiez, 33/1 taken and offered.

Review Order, 33/1 offered.

Harpagon, 40/1 taken and offered.

Tenacity, 50/1 taken and offered.

Macanudo, 50/1 taken and offered.

Comedy King, 50/1 taken and offered.

Lutcegaye, 50/1 taken and offered.

Warmist, 50/1 offered.

Pantera, 66/1 taken and offered.

Legros, 100/1 taken.

St. Mary's Kirk, 100/1 taken and offered.

Bassoon, 100/1 taken and offered.

Simon the Beggar, 100/1 taken and offered.

Minor Changes.

Several cables were received last night, amending the list of probable starters.

The cables state:—

Gay Lothario scratched at 12.45 p.m. yesterday (as reported in yesterday's issue).

Add to the list:—Cacity (Jockey, Thwaites), Omit, Gay Lothario, and Hercules.

Burns rides St. Mary's Kirk (for which no rider was given yesterday).

The amended list now reads:—

Horse.	Jockey.
Apple Sammy.	Jellies.
Bassoon.	Quirk.
Cacity.	Thwaites.
Colorado.	Smurke.
Comedy King.	Weston.
Coronach.	Dempsey.
Flinglis.	Childs.
Harpagon.	Archibald.
Lutcegaye.	Elliott.
Legros.	Greggman.
Warmist.	Kirby.
Macanudo.	Beury.
Pantera.	Lane.
Review Order.	Wrigg.
St. Mary's Kirk.	H. Bonsley.
Simon the Beggar.	Burns.
Swift and Sure.	J. Leach.
Tenacity.	R. Jones.
Warmist.	Eding.

BILLIARDS EXHIBITION.

Mr. Claud Falkiner, the British billiards professional now visiting Hongkong, played Mr. W. Brown at the Engineer's Institute, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Brown brought of some very good shots. He scored 80 while Falkiner was getting 918. Falkiner was half way to his points before he put up a big break, this being one of 221.

When wanting just over a hundred for game, he ran out with a good all round break of 257.

Scores: Falkiner 918 (breaks 64, 42, 86, 43, 221, 46, 38, 257.) Mr. Brown 80 (highest break 11.)

[Note: Mr. Brown recently beat Gray, another professional, on practically level points.]

In a game of snooker, Falkiner beat Mr. A. J. Osmund (local champion) by 51 to 33.

INTERPORT MATCH.

F.M.S. SCORE 224 AGAINST HONGKONG.

OUR BOWLERS' FIGURES.

Bowker Takes 6 Wickets For 96 Runs.

Kuala Lumpur, June 1. The F.M.S. were all out (1st innings) for 224 runs, in the interport cricket match against Hongkong.

Twenty names are left in, out of an entry of over three hundred, but there may be minor changes before the result comes through just before midnight to-night.

A feature which catches the eye is the absence of Steve Denohue from the list of riders. Steve won on Manua last year, bringing much joy to Shanghai and to Mr. Henry Morris's friends in Hongkong.

In the latest betting, which arrived this morning, it will be seen that Coronach has lost the place of "second favourite." Swift and Sure being slightly ahead.

"Local" agents are, I hear, accepting bets at the cabled prices. At this distance, I have no advice to offer, except that 6 to 4 seems much to short a price for Colorado. A few days before the 2,000 Guineas, Colorado ran fourth, in five, in a trial. Still, his Guineas' victory was quite conclusive.

"PATROL."

Latest Betting.

(Reuter's Service.)

DETAILED SCORES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, June 2. Below are detailed scores in the Federated Malay States v. Hongkong cricket match (first day's play) at Kuala Lumpur.

Hongkong—1st Innings.

C.Q.M.S.A. J. Stripp, b Hennessey.

G. R. Sayer, l.b.w., b Hennessey.

E. C. Fincher, c Miller, b Hennessey.

H. N. Balhatchet, c Bostock-Hill, b Hennessey.

A. W. Ramsay, Miller, b Bostock-Hill.

R. Hancock, b Hennessey.

Capt. R. A. Warters, b Hennessey.

H. N. Balhatchet, c Bostock-Hill, b Hennessey.

A. C. L. Bowker, b Hennessey.

J. D. Humphreys, st. Maartensz, b Bostock-Hill.

Rev. T. B. Powell, b Bostock-Hill.

E. B. Reed, not out.

Extras.

Total.

Bowling: Hennessey 7 for 10.

Bostock-Hill 3 for 23.

F.M.S.—1st Innings.

de Vitre, b Bowker.

Foster, b Bowker.

Miller, b Bowker.

Bostock-Hill, c Ramsay, b Bowker.

Bowker.

Foster, run out.

Penman, b Bowker.

Rhodes, c Ramsay, b Bowker.

Mustard, b Bowker.

Maartensz, b Bowker.

Hennessey, not out.

Extras.

Total.

Bowling: Bowker 6 for 96.

Reed 3 for 51.

* * *

The team returns on Saturday and will probably play the Singapore to-morrow (Thursday).

THE AUSTRALIANS.

MATCH WITH MIDDLESEX DRAWN.

HEAVY SCORING.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 1.

At Lords', the match between Middlesex and the Australians was still drawn.

[When play started to-day (third day), the position was:—

Australians (1st) 489 runs.

Middlesex (1st) 238 runs for 6 wickets (G. T. S. Stevens-114 not out).]

Middlesex were all out for 349.

Stevens went on to 149 runs. His

was a solid innings lasting 3½

hours; he hit 12 fours. Murrell

made a dashing 54. J. M. Gregory

took 4 wickets for 73 runs and

Everett 3 for 75.

In their second innings the Aus

traliens made 239 runs for 5

wickets. W. M. Woodfull made

100.

Hendry's Illness.

London, May 15.

The Australian cricketer,

Hendry, has entered hospital in

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY SURPRISINGLY DEFEATED.

YORKSHIRE DROP POINTS.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 1.

County cricket matches completed to-day resulted:—

Lancs. v. Surrey.

At Manchester, Lancashire beat

Surrey by 84 runs, winning by the

very last ball of the match. Surrey

were 95 runs ahead on the first

innings! Scores:—

Lancs. (1st) 181 runs.

Mackenpence made 65; P. G. H.

Fender took 6 wickets for 46 runs.

Surrey (1st) 276 runs. Shepherd

made 57. F. G. H. Fender 66.

Ducat 116; Sibbles took 6 for 93.

Lancs. (2nd) 263 runs. Tyldesley

(E) made 97.

Tiffin (interval) F.M.S. 16 runs

for 8 wickets down.

Tea interval: F.M.S. 97 for 8.

Rhodes 32 not out. Gruner 25.

[Note: Play continues to-day.]

The scores were as under:—

Billiards.

Gillingham (officers) 66, Jones

(Recreation) 125.

Evens (0) 74, Fish (R) 125.

Hargreaves Brown (0) 88.

Alderman (R) 125.

Sears (0) 80, Moor (R) 125.

Rev. Hewitt (0) 125, Matthews

(R) 96.

Snooker.

Liddon and Lyall (officers) 50,

Phillip and Griffiths (Recreation) 37.

Allen and Ross (0) 34, Jefford

and Oswick (R) 43.

McQueen and Hill (0) 11, Lewis

and Spanton (R) 103.

Leys and Gilligan (0) 48,

Phillip and Griffiths (R) 45.

The table (excluding the omitted

match) now stands:—

Won Lst. Pos. Pts. No.

Pld. Won Lst. 1 ins. 1 ins. Pts. Obtd. Rslt. Pers.

Yorkshire ... 8 ... 5 ... 0 ...

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No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box No. 620, Hongkong.Alice Paul has been appointed
adviser to the Women's Bureau of
the United States Department of
Labour in Washington, D.C.

These women headed the group which presented petitions at the Senate liquor investigation held at Washington. They all are ardent "drys." Left to right—Mrs. Jessie W. Nicholson, Mrs. W. J. Goodman, of Chicago, President of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; Mrs. Haynes Lippincott, of Camden, N.J.; Mrs. H. W. Peabody, Boston, national chairman of Law Enforcement League, and Mrs. Samuel Bens, who led the "dry" envoys.

MRS. EUNICE LOUGHHEAD

A veritable legal tug-of-war will take place in the Detroit Courts when the suit filed by Malcolm Loughead, millionaire automobile brake inventor, against Mrs. Eunice Loughead, of Los Angeles, opens. She alleges that the suit is an attempt to keep her from enjoying her share of the Loughead fortune.



SIR CHARLES HIGHAM



SIR THOMAS LIPTON



VIVIAN DUNCAN



SMITH W. BROOKHART



LINCOLN C. ANDREWS



JUDGE A. J. TALLY

Vivian Duncan, who stars with her
sister, Rosetta, in the "Topsy and
Eva" company, has announced her
engagement to a young bachelor, but
refuses to tell his name.

CARDINAL CERRETTI



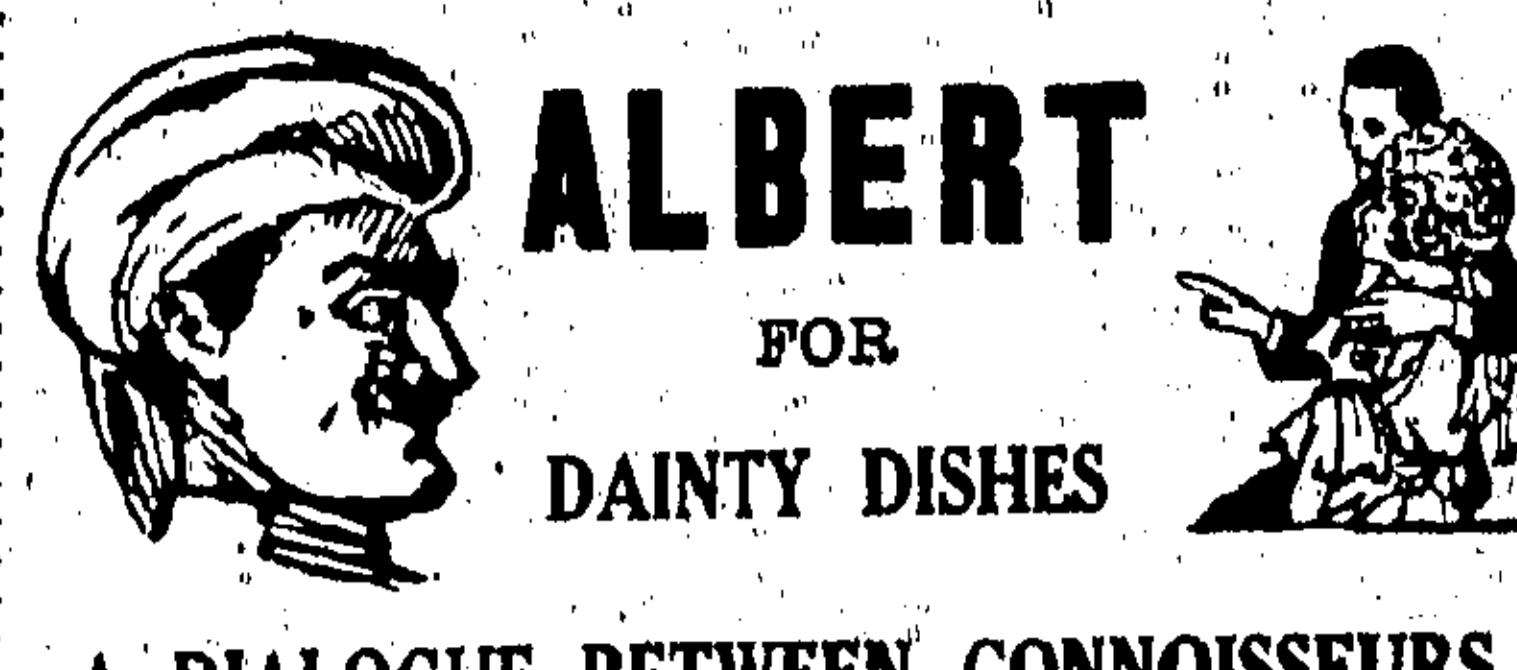
HUDSON MAXIM

Judge A. J. Tally, testifying at the Senate Prohibition hearing, declared the dry law had failed. Mr. Henry W. Taff, brother of the Chief Justice, predicted the Volstead Act will remain in force. Cardinal Cerretti, of Paris, was assigned to Italy to oppose Fascism. Hudson Maxim, the inventor, a witness at the Senate "wet and dry" inquiry, called prohibition "the greatest blight ever visited on humanity."

BRINGING UP FATHER

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He. —Where are you going?
She. —Why to Albert, of course, where we are sure to get the finest French Pastry and the best cooking.
He. —That is so! His French Cakes at \$1.00 per dozen, his Maderie Cakes, his Big Cakes, his Ice-Creams (combined with excellent cuisine) are made exclusively with the butter, milk and cream of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
She. —Quite so! — and he also has a new menu comprising fifty new dishes which you can enjoy any time from 10.30 a.m. to Midnight.

Queen's Road Central
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel Building)

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS
THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—
Lady Tilley, care of Government House, from Tokyo.
Romulan, from Paris.
Mrs. Helen Peterson, from Chicago.
Miss Lennox from Hankow.
Leung Shick a.s.s. Kwong Ching, from Shanghai.
Ngan c/o Shun Loong, from Shanghai.
Hongkong, from Amoy.
Wing On, West Point, from Kobe.
Yick Sang, from Shanghai.
Chio Chi Yok No. 40 Nanking.
Shankwan, from Tokyo.
Kee Sing, Chea Yuan Tung Co., Censnaght, from Peking.
Tung Lee, from Shanghai.
S. BLACK,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong Station, 27th May, 1926.

EASTERN EXTENSION
AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office Hongkong.
Centa, from London.
E. J. PATERSON,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1926.

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INTERVIEW WITH DR. YEN.

WHY HE DECIDED TO TAKE OFFICE.

Peking, May 15.
When interviewed by Reuter's correspondent at Huaijintang, the Presidential Audience Hall, this morning Dr. W. W. Yen appeared very cheerful. No doubt it would be difficult to be otherwise in such delightful surroundings unless menaced with disaster, and Dr. Yen certainly does not fear either the present or the future. He explained that he had been very reluctant to resume the Premiership, but great pressure had been brought to bear upon him from all sides.

The Committee of Safety informed him that it had resolved to cease its functions, and the Elder Statesmen of the Committee urged him to come out and take charge of affairs. General Wang Shih-chien and ex-Viceroy Chao Erh-hsun in particular expressed the opinion that it was a plain duty on Dr. Yen's part to restore an official administration no matter what sacrifice it entailed. They pointed out that there had been no Government in Peking for some six weeks, and that this state of affairs could not be permitted to continue.

Step into the Breach.

Dr. Yen suggested that one of the Elders should step into the breach. Mr. Chao replied that he was eighty years of age. "You are young," he added, "and the country is calling for you." The question of legality was always in their minds and Dr. Yen had to admit that he was the open door. In doing so he said that he was willing to act as such for an hour, a day or a week, but that he would retire as soon as the situation was clear.

The deciding factor, however, had probably been a letter from representatives in Peking of the Provincial Assemblies. These gentlemen claimed to have authority to speak for the Assemblies of sixteen provinces. They were probably the most representative body in the country at the moment. Their communication was very explicit, it pointing out what in their opinion his duty to the country demanded. Refusal, on his part, they said, would lead to general chaos.

In considering the situation himself, Dr. Yen saw that it was full of difficulties. It reminded him of the time when President Yuan undertook reorganisation of the country, and when General Chin Yung-peng as Premier sought to bring about reunification. Both these periods followed internal warfare, from which the country is now suffering.

Government Impoverished.
The difficulties at present, however, appeared to be greater. The people had suffered through the recent wars over a wide area. Refugees from the stricken regions

had flocked to Peking and other centres. The Government was impoverished. Foreign affairs had been neglected, and it was essential that the international conferences should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In this connection Dr. Yen paid a hearty tribute to the foreign delegates, who had shown a very sincere desire to aid China in her difficulties, a phase of the proceedings which imposed an extra obligation upon the country to carry the negotiations through.

The political situation was extremely involved. He could see no necessity for further war, and he hoped it might be avoided. With these considerations in mind, with the Peace Committee going out of existence, it had appeared to Dr. Yen that by standing aside longer he might be guilty of not moral cowardice at least of excessive caution.

Some of the Chinese papers had suggested that he was unwise in taking a risk, that his future prospects might be injured by failure. How Germans Faced the War.

Well, he had seen how Germans faced the great war, what tremendous sacrifices they had made for their country. He had no doubt that there were few families in England and France that had not suffered acutely. These people had made no complaint. Why should he stand aside at a critical moment merely because there were difficulties to be met.

He had responded to the call and he intended to see the matter through. Within a week or so he hoped that the present difficulties would begin to dissolve. His policy would be to assist in maintaining co-operation between Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. He did not believe that any serious differences had arisen between them.

As regards the Cabinet, Dr. Yen was not yet certain who would take up their posts or who decline. The formation of the Cabinet had not been wholly his work. Several interests had participated in the task. The names of those selected, of course, had been submitted to him but they had been approached by others who had assured him that all would accept. If some of them declined he would appoint others and go ahead.

Koo Able Diplomat.
Dr. Yen said he was very glad to be able to include Dr. Wellington Koo in the Cabinet. Dr. Koo was a very able diplomat, and his services would be extremely valuable whilst the international conference were proceeding. The post of Minister of Finance was a most important one and it was essential that it should be ably filled. He had no doubt that Dr. Koo would take up his post.

Mr. Chang Chih-tan had gone to

Hankow to consult Marshal Wu

Pei-fu upon important matters, and

intended to return to Peking as

soon as his mission had been ful-

filled.

Concerning the Presidency, Dr. Yen said that the matter would be discussed as soon as a full meeting of the Cabinet could be held.

His own resumption of the Premiership would not have implied restoration of Marshal Tsao Kun to the Presidency, if Marshal Tsao had not resigned on May 1. For Marshal Tsao had been elected President on October 6, 1923, whereas the constitution had only been promulgated on October 10. President Tsao, therefore, had been elected under the same conditions as President Yuan. The latter had caused to be inserted in the Provisional Constitution a clause intended to provide for his permanent occupation of the Presidency.

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Some of the Chinese papers had suggested that he was unwise in taking a risk, that his future prospects might be injured by failure. How Germans Faced the War.

Well, he had seen how Germans faced the great war, what tremendous sacrifices they had made for their country. He had no doubt that there were few families in England and France that had not suffered acutely. These people had made no complaint. Why should he stand aside at a critical moment merely because there were difficulties to be met.

He had responded to the call and he intended to see the matter through. Within a week or so he hoped that the present difficulties would begin to dissolve. His policy would be to assist in maintaining co-operation between Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. He did not believe that any serious differences had arisen between them.

As regards the Cabinet, Dr. Yen was not yet certain who would take up their posts or who decline. The formation of the Cabinet had not been wholly his work. Several interests had participated in the task. The names of those selected, of course, had been submitted to him but they had been approached by others who had assured him that all would accept. If some of them declined he would appoint others and go ahead.

Koo Able Diplomat.
Dr. Yen said he was very glad to be able to include Dr. Wellington Koo in the Cabinet. Dr. Koo was a very able diplomat, and his services would be extremely valuable whilst the international conference were proceeding. The post of Minister of Finance was a most important one and it was essential that it should be ably filled. He had no doubt that Dr. Koo would take up his post.

Mr. Chang Chih-tan had gone to

Hankow to consult Marshal Wu

Pei-fu upon important matters, and

intended to return to Peking as

soon as his mission had been ful-

filled.

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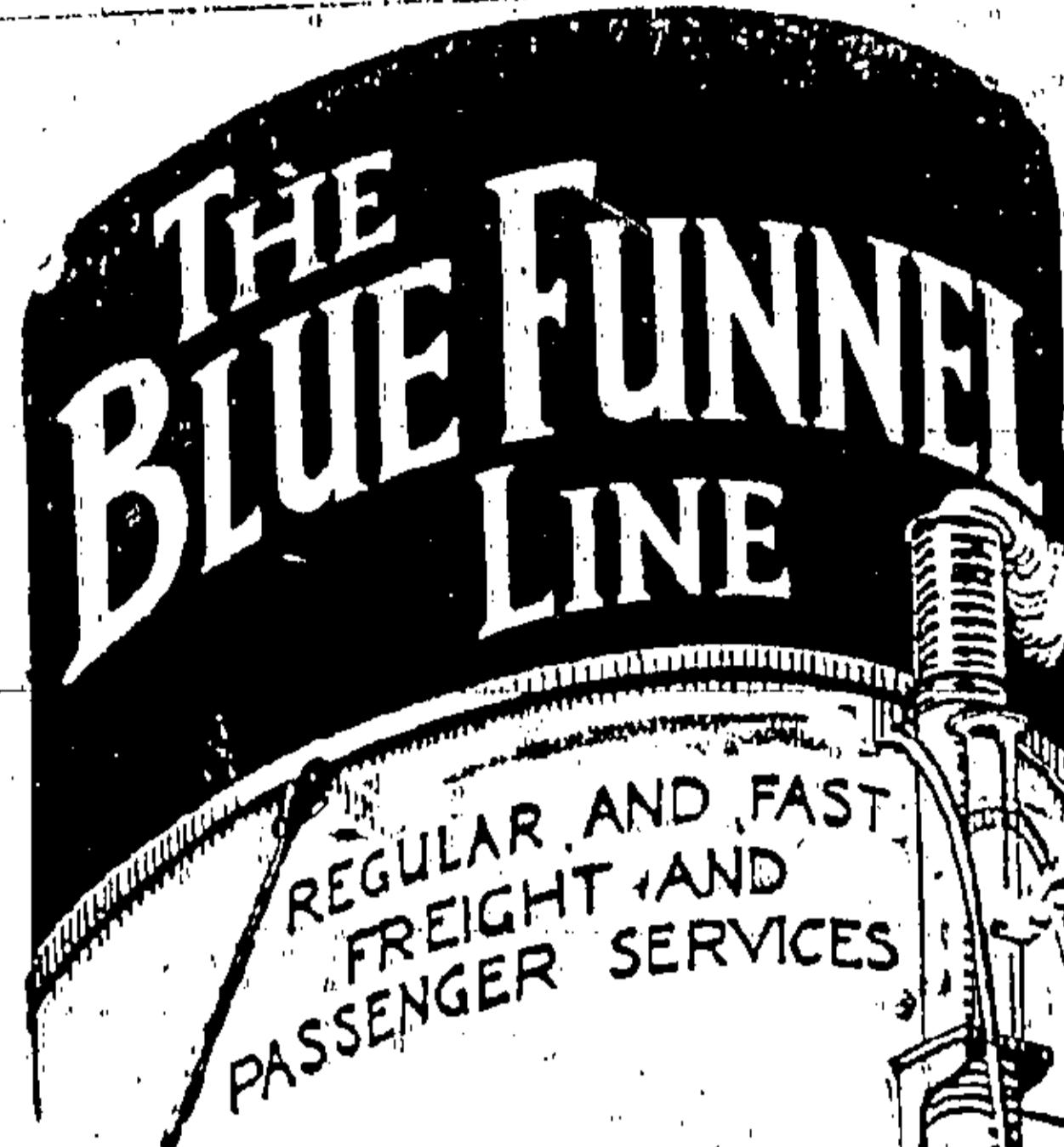
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"BUREAUS" 21st June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"HEMUS" 29th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"DARDANUS" 13th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"KREMON" 12th June Genoa, Milles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"BELLEROPHON" 1st July Genoa, Milles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TYDEUS" 20th July Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
"OANIA" 20th Aug. Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow

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"LYCAN" 4th June New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"LAOMEDON" 16th July New York, Boston & Baltimore.

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"BARTHOLUS" 26th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Thursday, 3rd June, the G.P.O. will be open from 8 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and the Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and also one delivery of register, correspondence at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

NOTICE.

Wireless Telegraph Services, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between Hongkong and Ships at Sea, French Indo-China, the Province of Yunnan, and Macao.

The Radio Telegraph Office is always open for the reception and transmission of Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing Waglan and Gap Rock Lighthouses.

Wireless Services with Canton and Swatow suspended until further notice.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Radio Counter in the Main Hall of the G.P.O. and at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd floor, Government Building.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Commencing May 1, the rates for wireless messages to the river steamer "Lungshan," "Taishan" and "Kinsan" will be reduced from 50 cents per word to 15 cents per word with minimum charge of \$1.50.

INWARD MAIIS.

FROM PER TIME

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. Shanghai

TEURSDAY, JUNE 3. Shantung

Canada, U.S.A. Japan & Shanghai Empress of Australia

Shanghai

FRIDAY, JUNE 4. Europe via Negapatam (Letters only London 6th May)

Shanghai and Europe via Siberia

Manila

SATURDAY, JUNE 5. Japan and Shanghai

MONDAY, JUNE 7. U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai

TUESDAY, JUNE 8. Manilla

THURSDAY, JUNE 10. U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai

FRIDAY, JUNE 11. Shanghai

SATURDAY, JUNE 12. U.S.A. Canada, Japan, & Shanghai

U.S.A. Canada, Japan, & Shanghai

OUTWARD MAIIS.

FOR PER TIME

THURSDAY, JUNE 3. Tsimshau 8.30 a.m.

Hainan 9 a.m.

Tibet 9 a.m.

Tibet 9 a.m.

Japan 9 a.m.</